

39168 and 39169—Continued.

angular fruits and growing in the tidal swamps in southern Java; leaves coriaceous, thick, 3 to 5 by 1 to 1½ inches, borne on simple petioles; flowers white, 5 parted with 10 free stamens, pistil projecting beyond the stamens; fruits triangular, 1 to 2 inches long, in cross section approximately an equilateral triangle three-fourths to 1 inch on a side. This peculiar thick-leaved plant thrives in saline soils and is being tested as a stock for other citrus fruits by the U. S. Department of Agriculture." (W. T. Swingle. In Bailey, *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, vol. 4, p. 2038.)

39169. RUBUS ELLIPTICUS Smith. Rosaceæ.

Raspberry.

See S. P. I. No. 33342 for previous introduction.

39170 to 39172.

From Donga, Northern Nigeria, Africa. Presented by Rev. C. L. Whitman, Sudan United Mission, London, E. C., England. Received August 11, 1914. Quoted notes by Mr. Whitman.

39170. HOLCUS SORGHUM L. Poaceæ.

Sorghum.

(*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.)

"Guinea corn. It is usually planted in May and harvested in December."

39171. SESAMUM ORIENTALE L. Pedaliaceæ.

Sesame.

(*Sesamum indicum* L.)

"Benise seed. This has a much shorter season than the guinea corn and is planted at various times. It is grown mostly by the Munshi tribe and is sold by them to the English trading firms. Only a very little is used for food."

39172. GOSSYPIUM sp. Malvaceæ.

Cotton.

39173. PERSEA AMERICANA Miller. Lauraceæ.

Avocado.

(*Persea gratissima* Gaertn. f.)

From Lumija, Chiapas, Mexico. Presented by Mrs. H. H. Markley. Received August 28, 1914.

"These are slightly pear shaped, 5 to 6 inches long and 10 inches in circumference at the largest part. The skin is very thin, tree a prolific bearer, growing 40 or more feet, symmetrical in shape, like a well-formed oak. Our temperature ranges from 70° to 100° F." (Mrs. Markley.)

39174. DIOSPYROS MACROPHYLLA Blume. Diospyraceæ.

Persimmon.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the director, Botanic Gardens. Received August 31, 1914.

See S. P. I. No. 30521 for previous introduction.

"A tree 60 feet high, with dark terete branches. Leaves alternate, oval or oval oblong, acuminate at apex, rounded or subcordate at base, thinly coriaceous, nearly glabrescent below, with clear, slender, arching lateral veins, glabrous above, 3 to 10 inches long by 1½ to 4½ inches wide; petioles one-sixth to one-fourth inch long. Male flowers axillary, paniculate, one-fourth inch long, pubescent; panicles many flowered, 1 to 1½ inches long, ultimate pedicels mostly short. Calyx shortly 3 to 5 fid, globose urceolate, three-sixteenths inch long, lobes deltoid; corolla silky outside, ovoid in bud, shortly five lobed, tube very